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WOMEN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Adenauer's party won West German Parliamentary elections.

Military coup ousted Pibul Songgram as Thai Premier.

Bulganin charged Turkish threat to Syria in warning note.

UN Gen. Assembly condemned Soviet repression of Hungarians.

United States

Ark. Gov. Faubus saw President on Little Rock school desegregation crisis.

AF-CIO Ethical Practices Com. reported Teamster leadership corrupt, linked to racketeers.

Outgoing foreign aid chief provoked State Dept. displeasure with statement against aid to Govt.-owned foreign enterprises.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Bulganin Warns Turkey. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in a personal letter to Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, accused Turkey Sept. 11 of deploying its Army in preparation for a U.S.-planned attack on Syria. Bulganin's message, broadcast Sept. 13 by Moscow radio, warned that such an attack would bring "great calamities" for Turkey. "Once started," Bulganin wrote, "military action in one area could easily be turned into a broad conflict" which "would then be difficult to restrict." Bulganin appealed to Turkey, "in the most friendly manner," to avoid joining foreign provocations against Syria under cover of current Turkish Army maneuvers. [See p. 290C1]

Turks Deny Charges. A Turkish Defense Ministry statement denied Bulganin's charges Sept. 14 and said that "some foreign powers" were using the fact of Army maneuvers to "promote their provocative & insincere aims." "Turkey," it said, "within her own boundaries & to help world peace, will take every necessary step for defense" in reaction to "recent military & political developments around her which concern her security."

(Turkish security police arrested Soviet Embassy attachés Capt. Aleksander Mikhailovich Marlagin & Mikhail Leschin Sept. 13 on espionage charges.)

(Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar told newsmen Sept. 14 that a Turkish note had reassured Syria on troop movements connected with the current Turkish maneuvers. "We don't expect an attack," Bitar said.)

U.S. Vs. Gromyko Charges. The U.S. State Dept. charged Sept. 12 that recent attacks on U.S. Mid-East policies by Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko "seemed deliberately calculated to break those bridges of understanding which still sustain our hopes for peace." Spokesman Lincoln White condemned Gromyko for following "faithfully the old Molotov line, which the Soviets themselves so recently condemned as hampering the promotion of world peace." "His [Gromyko's] blustering attack on the Eisenhower Doctrine is similar to past attempts to frighten the free nations from taking action," White said. [See p. 290C-E1]

Saud-'Ike' Message Reported. Diplomatic sources in Washington reported Sept. 12 that, in a personal message to Pres. Eisenhower, King Saud of Saudi Arabia had urged moderation of the U.S.' growing anti-Syrian position. Saud's letter, said to have been dispatched from Beirut, Lebanon, where he stopped Sept. 7 en route to West Germany, reportedly termed U.S. concern over Syria "exaggerated." Saud reportedly warned that efforts to unseat the Syrian Govt. only would make Syria more dependent on the USSR. He was said to have asked the President for reassurances that the U.S. would refrain from intervention in internal Arab affairs. [See p. 289C3]

The State Dept. denied Sept. 13 that Saud had interceded with Pres. Eisenhower to avert any strong anti-Syrian moves by the U.S. It said that no messages had been exchanged by Saud & the President since Aug. 25, when Saud reportedly had informed Mr. Eisenhower of Saudi concern over the pro-Soviet shift in Syria. Washington informants noted, however, that U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles had softened perceptibly U.S. policy toward Syria in his Sept. 10 news conference. [See p. 289C3]

(Saud arrived in Baden-Baden Sept. 10 for a medical checkup after reportedly advising the West German Govt. that he would leave West Germany if it opened diplomatic relations with Israel during his visit.)

Arabs Oppose Move Vs. Syria. Leaders of Syria's Arab neighbors indicated Sept. 8-15 that if Western-Soviet contention over Syria resulted in an armed struggle, the Arab states would support the allegedly leftist Syrian Govt. [See p. 289F3]

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser said Sept. 9 that "Egypt will continue to give unlimited & unconditional" support to Syria. Denying that he had expressed concern lest Syria's leftist trend draw it into the Soviet orbit, Nasser charged that the U.S. had created an "artificial uproar" over Syria to "relieve the pressure on Israel" & to "divert it into other channels in line with American policy interests." [See p. 276B-C1]

Nasser was said Sept. 16 to have offered to lend Syria Egyptian jet pilots & technicians to help train Syrians in the use of their new Soviet equipment & obviate the need of increasing the Soviet military mission in Syria. [See p. 146E2]

Ahmed Shukairy, Saudi Arabian State Min. & UN delegation chairman, told newsmen in New York Sept. 14 that Saudi Arabia would side with Syria against an attack, "from whatever quarter." Shukairy said: "We should not allow any attack to be committed against Syria. Syria is a sister state and we are deeply concerned over her sovereignty & independence." [See p. 227A3]

Lebanese Forgn. Min. Charles Malik reportedly told Parlt. in Beirut Sept. 10 that Lebanon would aid Syria against any attack despite his Govt.'s disagreement with Syria's pro-leftist policies. Malik was said to have informed Parlt. that Saud, during his Sept. 7-8 Beirut visit, had stated clearly his opposition to any use of force against Syria. [See Col. X]

(Lebanese troops & police joined Sept. 13 in a hunt for arms smugglers who attacked & killed 3 Lebanese gendarmes near the Syrian border Sept. 12. A Syrian Govt. statement said Sept. 13 that "not a single Syrian" was involved in the gunfight, in which 8 smugglers also were killed. A Lebanese Interior Min. communiqué urged newspapers Sept. 13 to minimize the incident "with a view to safeguarding relations with" Syria.) [See p. 282C2]

Bizri Vs. U.S. 'Threat.' Maj. Gen. Afif Bizri, leftist Syrian Army Chief of Staff allegedly responsible for Syria's pro-Soviet shift, renewed charges Sept. 15 that the U.S. was plotting to attack Syria, possibly with Turkish troops. Bizri, contradicting earlier Syrian officials' acceptance of Turkish assurances, said that Turkey had massed 2 armored & one infantry divisions on the Syrian border. He asserted that Syria would take "all steps & measures to safeguard her independence." He advised reporters "to ask Mr. [Loy W.] Henderson," recent U.S. Mid-East envoy, whether Turkey would attack. [See pp. 289D2, 276D1, 265D1]

Brig. Amin Nafouri, Syrian Army Dep. Chief of Staff, renewed charges

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Sept. 12 that U.S., British or Turkish aircraft had flown over Latakia, Syrian seaport where Soviet arms shipments were said to have been unloaded. Nafouri said that he believed the U.S. to be "among those imperialistic powers" which had built up "pressure against Syria." [See p. 265D1]

Syrian-Egyptian Talks. Bizri & Lt. Col. Abdul Hamid Serraj, Syrian Army intelligence chief, met in Cairo Sept. 11-12 for talks with Pres. Nasser & Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Egyption War Min. & commander of the joint Egyptian-Syrian armed forces. Bizri told newsmen Sept. 12 that the Cairo talks had covered "a general review of the situation, as the 2 armies are one, with one command & one plan." Bizri said that his visit to Nasser had been a "pilgrimage" but that he had seen Gen. Amer "because it is the first duty of a soldier to contact his commander."

Bizri added that "new arms being shipped to the Middle East, whether they are Russian or American, will never be used by one Arab to fight another Arab."

Israel Asks Clear U.S. Stand. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban met Sept. 12 with State Secy. Dulles to express Israel's concern over the "headlong rearming of the Arab states" as a result of the Syrian crisis. Eban said he had asked Dulles to "make crystal clear that the [U.S.] . . . would strongly oppose any aggression against the integrity or independence of Middle East states, including Israel." Eban, who made clear that Israel's principal worry was the supply of Soviet arms to Syria rather than the U.S.' arms airlift for Jordan, asserted that the "Western powers would be better advised to strengthen the social & economic situation in the Middle East." [See p. 290A1]

State Dept. spokesmen indicated Sept. 12 that no new U.S. assurances for Israel were planned at present.

(The Israeli Govt. charged Sept. 16 that Eliahu Chazan, Israeli Embassy cultural attaché, had been seized Sept. 7 in Odessa by Soviet agents & threatened with death if he refused to become a spy for the USSR's State Security Ministry. Chazan reportedly was interrogated in an effort to uncover the organizers of a pro-Israeli demonstration by Soviet Jews during the recent Moscow youth festival. Chazan, his wife & daughter were permitted to leave the USSR & return to Israel Sept. 17.) [See p. 267C1]

UNITED NATIONS

USSR Condemned on Hungary. In a final meeting Sept. 14 of its special session on Hungary, the 11th UN Gen. Assembly voted by 60-10 (9 Soviet bloc nations & Yugoslavia opposed) with 10 abstentions (9 Arab-Asian states, Finland) to condemn the USSR for its suppression of the 1956 Hungarian revolt. The assembly resolution, presented by 37 nations, endorsed the report of the assembly's Special Com. on Hungary [see p. 201E1-F2], called on the Soviet & Hungarian Govts. to "desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people," and named Prince Wan as "special representative of the Gen. Assembly" to take steps to achieve compliance with UN resolutions on Hungary. [See p. 290B2]

The resolution was adopted after delegates of sponsoring states, led by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., refused to accept 3 amendments submitted Sept. 12 by Burmese Rep.-to-UN U Thant. The Burmese proposals, all defeated Sept. 14, were: (1) to substitute "deplores" for "condemns" as the resolution's key word (rejected by 45-2 with 30 abstentions); (2) to end the assembly's Special Com. on Hungary (rejected by 43-3 with 32 abstentions); (3) to soften to "main conclusion" the Special Com.'s "conclusion" that "the events which took place in Hungary in Oct. & Nov. of 1956 constituted a spontaneous national uprising" (rejected by 40-4 with 32 abstentions).

As passed by the assembly, the resolution charged that: (1) The USSR had "deprived Hungary of its liberty & the Hungarian people of the exercize of their fundamental human rights." (2) "The present Hungarian regime has been imposed on the Hungarian people by the armed intervention of the [USSR]." (3) "The [USSR] has carried out mass deportations of Hungarian citizens to the [USSR]." (4) "The [USSR] has violated its obligations under the Geneva Convention of 1949." (5) "The present authorities in Hungary have violated the human rights & freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace with Hungary."

(Challenged by Prof. Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay, member of the Special Com. on Hungary, as to whether he had sided with the rebels during the 1956 revolt, Hungarian Rep.-to-UN Peter Mod said Sept. 13 that if the committee's work had been "more thorough," there would be no question of his [Mod's] status. Fabregat told the assembly Sept. 13 that Mod had been chairman of a rebel revolutionary committee in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry that called, on Oct. 30, 1956, for Hungary's "liberation" & denounced the USSR's "unwarranted interference." Mod, 46, a World War II French Army veteran & resistance organizer, denied to newsmen Sept. 13 that he was the man Fabregat cited. [See p. 290F2]

Hungary Vs. Wan Visit. Hungarian Forgn. Ministry spokesman Laszlo Gyaros told newsmen Sept. 14 that his Govt. would not admit any person sent to Hungary "with the aim of interfering" in the nation's internal affairs. Gyaros said that the UN resolution naming Wan as assembly envoy on the Hungarian problem "seeks to send Prince Wan to our country with precisely such an assignment." Gyaros said, however, that Hungary was prepared to welcome either Wan or UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld "as private persons at a proper time suitable both to the Hungarian Govt. & the individual concerned." [See pp. 290C3, 283B2]

Wan indicated to newsmen Sept. 16 that, although he would not visit either Moscow or Budapest unless welcomed, both the USSR & Hungary were UN members & "should be ready to negotiate."

Munro Heads Assembly. The UN Gen. Assembly's 12th annual session opened Sept. 17 in New York. The assembly voted by 77-1 (3 abstentions) to elect Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand as its president to succeed Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand. Munro, 56, New Zealand Amb. to the U.S., was elected after Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon withdrew as the only rival candidate. [See Vol. XVI, p. 389B2]

Malaya in UN. The assembly voted, 80-0 (S. Africa absent), Sept. 17 to admit the Fed. of Malaya as the UN's 82d member and to seat Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman as Malayan representative. [See pp. 291E1, 287F3]

Committees. Before retiring Sept. 17 as assembly president, Prince Wan named a Credentials Com. (Burma, Canada, Iceland, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Britain, U.S., USSR) to consider renewed Soviet efforts to gain UN membership for Red China.

The assembly elected the following delegates Sept. 17 as chairmen of its major committees during the 12th session: Political—Djalal Abdoh of Iran; Special Political—Emilio Arenales Catalan of Guatemala; Economic—Jiri Nosek of Czechoslovakia; Social & Humanitarian—Mrs. Aase Lionaes of Norway; Trusteeship—Thanat Khoman of Thailand; Budget—W. H. V. Van Wikej of the Netherlands; Legal—Dr. Santiago Perez-Perez of Venezuela. [See Vol. XVI, p. 389B2-A3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Civil Defense. Weakness in civil as well as in military defense might "tempt a reckless aggressor," Pres. Eisenhower warned in a filmed & recorded statement issued Sept. 15, opening day of the 2d Natl. Civil Defense Week. [See p. 229E2]

Farm Improvement. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson flew to Pres. Eisenhower's vacation hq. at the Newport (R.I.) Naval Base Sept. 11 to deliver an "encouraging" report on the improving farm situation. Benson told the President that: (a) Farm income was up for the 2d consecutive peacetime year; (b) farm prices, rising every month since February, went up 3 index points in July and one in August to the highest level in 3 years; (c) farmers' assets were at a record height, and only $12 was owed for each $100 in assets; (d) farm commodity exports were valued at a record $4.7 billion in fiscal 1957; (e) the CCC's surplus holdings had been cut

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by 1/6 in 16 months; (f) family farms & ranches accounted for 95% of agricultural operations. [See pp. 263D1, 239B3, 236F3, 125G1]

(Benson told reporters in Washington Sept. 13 that Pres. Eisenhower had asked him at their Sept. 11 meeting to remain as Agri. Secy. indefinitely and that he had agreed after receiving the approval of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of whose governing Council of 12 he was a member. He said he & the President planned to press Congress in 1958 for fewer crop controls, price support flexibility and expansion of overseas disposal of surplus crops.)

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 16 appointed Asst. Labor Secy. Rocco C. Siciliano, 35, of Prospect Heights, Ill. to the new post of Special Asst. to the President for Personnel Management. He was to handle duties formerly assigned to the Civil Svc. Comm. chairman, was not to be involved in patronage [see Vol. XV, p. 108D2]. Wage-Hour administrator Newell Brown, ex-editor-publisher of the "Franklin (N.H.) Journal Transcript," was chosen the same day as Siciliano's successor in charge of Labor Dept. manpower & employment matters. [See Vol. XV, p. 256D3]

Officials sworn in: Sept. 12—John S. Graham as an Atomic Energy Comm. member [see p. 267E3]. Sept. 16—Richard Jackson, Reading, Mass. lawyer, as Asst. Navy Secy. for Personnel & Reserve Forces to succeed Albert Pratt (who resigned Feb. 1) [see Vol. XV, pp. 265C3, 44D2]; ex-Deputy Postmaster Gen. Maurice H. Stans as Deputy Director of the Budget Bureau. [See Vol. XV, p. 391G2]

CIVIL RIGHTS

'Ike' Gets Faubus Pledge. Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas assured Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 14 that he accepted & would obey federal court orders to integrate Little Rock high schools. But Faubus made no commitment to remove Natl. Guard troops that, on his orders, had barred Negro students from Little Rock's Central High School. [See p. 292G1-D2]

Faubus' pledge to the President was given during a 2-hr. conference at Mr. Eisenhower's vacation hq. at the Newport (R.I.) Naval Base. Faubus, who had requested the meeting, was accompanied by Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) of the Little Rock Congressional district. Hays was chiefly responsible for arranging the conference. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. & Presidential aide Sherman Adams also participated.

Pres. Eisenhower said in a statement issued after the meeting: Faubus "stated his intention to respect the [court's] decisions . . . and to give his full cooperation in carrying out his responsibilities in respect to these decisions. . . . I recognize the inescapable responsibility resting upon the governor to preserve law & order in his state. I am gratified by his constructive & cooperative attitude at our meeting. I have assured the governor of the cooperation of federal officials. . . . I am sure it is the desire of the governor not only to observe the supreme law of the land but to use the influence of his office in orderly progress of the plans which are already the subject of the [court] order. . . ."

Faubus, in a statement issued in Providence, R.I. Sept. 14, declared that the Supreme Court's original school integration decision "is the law of the land and must be obeyed" but that "changes necessitated by court orders cannot be accomplished overnight." He said Little Rock's residents "are law-abiding," "expect to obey valid court orders" and "shall have my support" in doing so. But he reiterated that "it is my responsibility to protect the people from violence in any form." He added: "As I interpret the President's public statement, the national Admin. has no thought of challenging this fact. In meeting this obligation, it is essential in proceeding to implement the orders of the court that the complexities of integration be patiently understood by all those in federal authority. . . ."

Puzzlement as to the meaning of the 2 statements was expressed by those on both sides of the controversy. Sen. John L. McCellan (D., Ark.) said he could not "tell from the statements just what occurred" or "what can be expected." Virgil T. Blossom, who as Little Rock schools superintendent was chiefly responsible for carrying out the integration program, said he did "not know what [Faubus' statement] . . . means" and "will have to know what the governor tells the Natl. Guard commander before I know what will happen at the school." Mrs. L. C. Bates, pres. of the NAACP's Arkansas branch, called Faubus' statement "a lot of double talk."

Natl. Guard troops remained on duty outside Central High School on Faubus' orders during the school week beginning Sept. 16, and Negro students made no effort to enter the guarded school.

Faubus said on ABC-TV's "Mike Wallace Interviews" program Sept. 15 that he did not intend to withdraw the troops "at the present time" because "violence is still a possibility." Asked why he did not assign troops to escort Negro children, "thereby preventing violence & obeying the order of the court," Faubus replied that "the best way to prevent the violence was to remove the cause." If Negro children were escorted by troops, "you would have had the evidence of disorder & violence," he declared, "and whether or not it [violence] breaks out in the school, it could break out in other sections of the city." [See pp. 292B1-293F2]

Hays' Role. Hays, 59, pres. of the 8,700,000-member Southern Baptist Convention, the South's largest religious denomination, confirmed Sept. 12 that he had persuaded Faubus to ask for the Presidential conference and had persuaded the White House to agree. The White House "did not initiate anything," he declared.

Hays expressed a hope that the Faubus-Eisenhower session would lead to other meetings and "lay the foundation to solve the integration problem throughout the South." He suggested "reciprocal forbearance" by both state & federal authorities as a possible key to the Little Rock problem. Court rulings "can never be the last word in these matters," Hays declared. [See p. 183A2]

Democratic Action. Pres. Eisenhower was criticized by 17 of the 25 members of the Democratic Natl. Advisory Council Sept. 15 for having "failed in his duty" to act decisively against Faubus' "defiance of law." They described the statements issued by the President & Faubus after their Newport meeting as "disappointing to all Americans who believe that respect for the law of the land must be paramount." The actions of Faubus, a Democrat, did "not represent the position or policy of the Democratic Party," they declared. Southern members of the council dissented. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty dismissed the Democratic attack Sept. 16 as an effort "to play politics with the situation."

Ex-Ark. Gov. Sidney S. McMath revealed Sept. 12 that he was leading an Arkansas "pressure campaign" against Fabus on the request of national Democratic leaders, some Eisenhower Admin. members & other liberals & moderates. Faubus, a former aide of McMath, "was a moderate liberal" who took "the moderate approach to race relations," McMath said. He reported that they had

School Integration Progress

(Based on "N.Y. Times" survey Sept. 15; figures in parentheses are school population estimates.)

Alabama (273,200 Negro, 471,900 white)—None.

Arkansas (102,000 Negro, 316,700 white)—Integration in 8 of the 228 districts with Negroes; desegregation plan in Little Rock blocked.

Delaware (11,411 Negro, 53,904 white)—Integration in most Wilmington & nearby schools; segregation in rest of state.

Dist. of Columbia (73,723 Negro, 34,758 white)—Complete integration.

Florida (165,957 Negro, 594,220 white)—None.

Georgia (297,692 Negro, 644,378 white)—None.

Kentucky (38,358 Negro, 551,771 white)—About 50% of districts integrated.

Louisiana (225,000 Negro, 375,000 white)—None.

Maryland (109,720 Negro, 397,417 white)—Baltimore area schools integrated; considerable integration in western counties (with few Negroes); areas with large Negro population integrating reluctantly.

Mississippi (268,216 Negro, 273,722 white)—None.

Missouri (67,000 Negro, 677,500 white)—Estimated 95% of Negro students attending schools in wholly- or partially-integrated districts.

North Carolina (301,161 Negro, 724,302 white)—"Limited integration" in some schools.

Oklahoma (37,367 Negro, 489,828 white)—Gradual integration started "without protest."

South Carolina (243,574 Negro, 319,670 white)—None.

Tennessee (128,164 Negro, 626,781 white)—Some integration despite opposition.

Texas (248,532 Negro, 1,565,568 white)—Some integration "without incident" in areas with few Negroes; "no agitation for integration" in Deep East Texas, with about equal Negro-white population.

Virginia (184,417 Negro, 566,596 white)—None. (A federal court ordered integration in Arlington County Sept. 14.)

West Virginia (23,806 Negro, 434,001 white)—Integration started in all 43 counties with Negroes.

broken over the racial issue & Faubus' advocacy of "increased taxes for the little fellow." McMath expressed puzzlement at Faubus' apparent shift against moderation in race relations.

Ex-Pres. Truman declared in a statement issued in Kansas City Sept. 12: "No governor can nullify the Fed. Constitution or the laws passed & approved by the Supreme Court under it. When a governor cannot enforce those laws & decisions, it is the sworn duty of the President of the United States to enforce them."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (N.Y.), Negro Democrat who had thrown his support to Mr. Eisenhower in 1956, telegraphed the President Sept. 17 to suggest that he confer with Negro leaders. Pointing out that Mr. Eisenhower had met on rights problems recently with Faubus & segregationist Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), Powell said that "in the last 18 months, except for me last October, he [the President] hasn't seen anyone on this side of the fence." Powell listed a number of prominent Negroes as suitable for a Presidential conference. Pres. Eisenhower replied Sept. 18 with a telegram in which he agreed to meet Powell but made no mention of seeing other Negroes. (Powell had charged in a letter to the President July 5 that "your commanding officers in various [military] establishments have calculatedly & consistently disobeyed your commands" against racial discrimination. Powell noted that Army records still identified men by race.) [See pp. 171B-C2, 14E2]

FBI Role Limited. FBI director J. Edgar Hoover Sept. 17 denied reports that FBI agents might be used to escort Negro students in Little Rock. "The assignment of the FBI to local police duties . . . would be repugnant to our concept of the federal-state relationship," Hoover said, "I would not be a party to injecting the FBI into an assignment that would so closely resemble a national police." [See p. 286G1]

Nashville. Fed. Dist. Judge William E. Miller issued an injunction Sept. 16 to restrain Frederick John Kasper & 9 other persons from using violence & threats to prevent racial integration of Nashville public schools. Mayor Ben West & the Nashville Bd. of Education had petitioned for the injunction and obtained a temporary restraining order against Kasper & his followers Sept. 12. Kasper was fined $200 for vagrancy, offensive & disorderly conduct & loitering by City Judge Andrew Doyle and jailed in lieu of payment Sept. 11. He was freed on appeal bond Sept. 12 but immediately re-arrested & held without bail on a state charge of inciting to riot. He refused Sept. 14 to answer questions of police about Chas. Reed's reported admission that Kasper & Reed had hidden a cache of dynamite in a Nashville house shortly before the Hattie Cotton School explosion. Reed had been arrested by FBI agents & turned over to Nashville authorities. [See p. 293G2-C3

The 6 Nashville grade schools where Negro first-graders were enrolled reported near-normal attendance Sept. 17. [See p. 293A-B3]

Gov. Frank G. Clement (D., Tenn.) said Sept. 15 that, despite his personal disapproval of school desegregation, he would "abide by the law I swore to uphold" and support Nashville authorities in enforcement of their program. [See p. 14F3]

Arlington. Fed. Dist. Judge Albert V. Bryan issued an order in Alexandria, Va. Sept. 14 to restrain the Arlington Co., Va. school board from barring 7 Negro children from schools previously attended only by white children. He held that Negro children need not comply with a Virginia law creating a State Pupil Placement Board to assign students to schools. 9 Negro children had been barred from enrollment at a high school, 3 junior highs & an elementary school in Arlington Sept. 5. [See pp. 238D2, 230B3, 134A1]

LABOR

Union Unit Indicts Teamsters. The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com. Sept. 17 approved a report accusing leaders of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters of misusing union funds, aiding labor racketeers and tolerating a wide variety of corrupt practices. The report, made public Sept. 18, concluded that the union "has been & continues to be dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt influences" and "does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution."

These findings were to be considered Sept. 24-25 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a meeting at which it was to decide what to do about the Teamsters union. The report was based on hearings during which the Ethical Practices Com. went over much of the evidence & testimony produced by the Select Senate Com. on Improper Practices in the Labor or Management Field [see pp. 278F1-280B1]. The Teamsters defense was presented before the Ethical Practices Com. at AFL-CIO Hq. in Washington Sept. 5 by Teamsters pres. Dave Beck & vice pres. James R. Hoffa, who hoped to succeed Beck as union pres. Both Beck & Hoffa were accused of a long list of corrupt actions by the Senate probers & by the AFL-CIO committee.

The Ethical Practices Com.'s report stated that "the evidence shows, and we have found," that:

- Beck, Hoffa & Teamsters vice pres. Frank W. Brewster, chairman of the Western Conf. of Teamsters,* "used union funds for personal purposes."
- Beck & Hoffa "used their official union position for personal profit & advantage, frequently to the direct detriment" of the union membership.
- Brewster & Hoffa "engaged in improper activities relating to health & welfare funds."
- The union failed to act against vice pres. Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis [see p. 149F1], "convicted of accepting a bribe from an employer," & other "responsible union officials . . . who have engaged in corrupt activities . . . or against whom charges of that nature are pending."
- The union failed to investigate whether Beck & other union officials "invoked the 5th Amend. to conceal personal corruption in the conduct of union affairs."
- Beck & the union failed to comply with the AFL-CIO's first ethical code by allowing creation of "paper locals" to win a N.Y. council election.
- Hoffa "associated with, sponsored & promoted the interests of notorious labor racketeers," especially Johnny Dio. Hoffa had such a warm "relationship with Dio" that he backed Dio's attempts to unionize the N.Y. taxi industry "against his [Hoffa's] own union's organizing efforts."

(In an obvious warning to the Teamsters, AFL-CIO pres. George Meany declared in a speech before the U.S. Conference of Mayors in New York Sept. 10 that "the family of organized labor" would expel unions that elect or reelect officers who had been exposed as corrupt.)

Baker, Textile Unions Scored. The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com. Sept. 17 also approved reports accusing the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the United Textile Workers of failing to live up to AFL-CIO ethical standards. The committee particularly criticized pres. James G. Cross of the bakers' union [see p. 231B-C1] and pres. Anthony Valente & secy.-treasurer Lloyd Klenert of the textile union. [See pp. 244G3-245A2]

Hoffa Probe to Resume. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark) of the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities announced Sept. 16 that hearings of his committee's investigation into Hoffa's activities would resume about Sept. 24. Hoffa would be "invited" to attend the opening sessions and would be recalled as a witness under subpena later, McClellan said.

Hoffa had informed the committee Sept. 13 that he would be busy from Sept. 18 to Oct. 10 on arrangements for the Teamsters convention, which was to open in Miami Sept. 30. He requested through his attorney, George S. Fitzgerald, that the committee recall him either before Sept. 18 or after Oct. 10 if it wanted to question him further.

McClellan charged in an address to the American Institute of Supply Assns. in New York Sept. 18 that Hoffa (whose name he did not mention) had "committed flagrant, willful & contemptible perjury" before the committee in swearing that he did not recall the answers to numerous questions. [See pp. 277A-C2, 278F2-A3]

*Fed. Dist. Judge John J. Sirica in Washington Aug. 22 imposed on Brewster the maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment & a $1,000 fine for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer questions of the Senate Investigations Subcom. [see p. 245F2]. Fed. Dist. Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut in Washington July 31 convicted Nugent LaPoma, secy.-treasurer of Seattle Teamsters Local 174, of contempt for refusing to answer questions before the same committee and imposed a one-month suspended jail sentence & $1,000 fine [see p. 89D2]. Sirica held that Brewster's contempt was "deliberate" whereas Schweinhaut said he thought LaPoma had questioned the committee's jurisdiction in good faith.

(William Mills, pres. of Toronto Local 938, the Teamsters' biggest Canadian local, charged Sept. 16 that the Teamsters international had suspended his local because it was backing Thomas J. Haggerty, secy.-treasurer of Chicago Milk Drivers Local 735, against Hoffa for election as Teamsters pres. Mills denied the international's charge that his local owed $22,000 in per capita taxes.)

Strikes. 23,800 telephone equipment installers went on strike in 44 states & the Dist. of Columbia Sept. 16 in a dispute between the AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America & the Western Electric Co., manufacturing subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph, over wage demands. The union asked for a 15¢ hourly increase (plus 5¢ in travel pay & fringe benefits) in wages ranging from $1.39 to $2.80 an hour. The company offered raises of 6¢ to 12¢ hourly plus some improved fringe benefits. Initially, there was little disruption of phone service despite picket lines that kept many operators off the job. Earlier, Western Electric had settled on its terms with 10,000 distribution & warehouse employes in 31 cities and with 2,100 manufacturing employes in Lincoln, Neb., Duluth & New York. [See p. 66G1]

2,000 members of the Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers went on strike at the Kansas City Power & Light Co. in a wage dispute Aug. 28 but returned Sept. 1 after Lt. Gov. Edward V. Long ordered state seizure of the utility Aug. 30 under Missouri's 10-yr.-old King-Thompson Act. The act bans strikes against state-operated utilities. [See XV, p. 337B3; XI, 93J]

460 Pawtucket, R.I. teachers went on strike on the opening day of school Sept. 4 over wage demands but returned to their classrooms Sept. 16 after Superior Court Judge G. Frederick Frost ruled Sept. 13 that their strike was "against the public safety" and therefore illegal. His anti-strike injunction, entered Sept. 14, was upheld by the R.I. Supreme Court Sept. 16. The teachers demanded an immediate $500 annual raise plus an additional $400 next year. The school board proposed that the $5,400 current maximum be raised to $5,675 immediately, to $5,875 the following year and to $6,075 the year after.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Economic Aid Policy. Retiring Intl. Cooperation Admin. director John B. Hollister announced Sept. 12 that the ICA normally would not provide U.S. foreign aid to finance foreign Govt.-owned "industrial & extractive [such as mining] enterprises" although "there may be exceptions."

The announcement, given to the press by ICA public reports director William J. Caldwell, said: The U.S. "is convinced that private ownership & operation" of such enterprises "contribute more effectively than public ownership & operation to the general improvement & economy of a country through better management, research, quality control, lower prices, increased employment & capital growth. It is therefore a basic policy of the ICA" to use U.S. aid "in such a way as will encourage the development of the private sectors" of recipient countries' economies.

ICA officials indicated that this policy would apply to the Export-Import Bank & to other U.S. agencies. But they also indicated that the U.S. would not stop helping out with normally Govt.-financed projects such as roads, ports & irrigation and even railroads & public utilities.

State Dept. sources unofficially assailed the announcement Sept. 13-16 and insisted that U.S. aid policy remained unchanged. Export-Import Bank pres. Samuel C. Waugh said Sept. 16 that the ICA directive would not alter his agency's operations.

It was reported that Hollister & the State Dept. had argued the matter for months and that Hollister's demand for announcement of such a restrictive policy had been rejected by State Undersecy. (for Economic Affairs) C. Douglas Dillon. State Dept. members felt some countries might consider such an announcement as U.S. pressure or bribery against socialization. The announcement, coming when India was seeking a U.S. loan of some $500 million* for industries more than 50% state-owned, might be viewed in New Delhi as a deliberate insult, it was said. It also was argued that the U.S. rarely aided state-owned industry abroad but should be left free to do so if U.S. interests would be served.

Eventually, it was reported, ICA & State Dept. negotiators had agreed on a mild directive that the State Dept. understood was to be transmitted in confidence to U.S. missions abroad. During Dillon's absence at the Inter-American Economic Conference in Buenos Aires [see p. 294E3], Hollister reportedly secured State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter's approval of the toned-down directive. State Dept. spokesmen charged unofficially that the ICA had broken what they considered an understanding that the directive was not to be made public. In fact, the only paragraph Hollister had withheld had stated that even governments of aid-receiving countries would be informed of the policy only "where appropriate."

Caldwell Sept. 16 denied indications that the State Dept. had repudiated the directive. It "remains in effect and will make a definite difference in our actual operations," he declared. [See pp. 188A3, 12F3]

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Terry Schrunk, mayor of Portland, Ore., was cleared of the last indictment against him Sept. 17 when a state court dismissed (on the prosecutor's motion) a charge that Schrunk had conspired to obtain false testimony that gambler James B. Elkins (whose charges had started the investigation of Schrunk & other officials) was a narcotics addict and connected with prostitution [see p. 253C-D3]. **Clyde C. Crosby,** the AFL-CIO Teamsters' international representative for Oregon, was cleared simultaneously of charges of conspiring to receive a bribe while serving as a City Comm. official in Portland. He had been acquitted by a Portland jury July 17 of charges of conspiracy in the choice of a site for an $8 million city recreation center. 2 alleged co-conspirators had acquired options on the site Crosby had favored. The prosecution Sept. 4 also had dropped charges that Schrunk, Crosby, ex-Dist. Atty. William Langley & sheriff's deputy George Minielly had conspired to obtain wire-tapped tape recordings that had been seized in a raid by sheriff's deputies in 1956 while Schrunk was sheriff. [See p. 134G2]

Maine voters Sept. 9 approved a constitutional amendment changing the state's election date from the 2d Monday of September to the first Tuesday of November (same date as for the rest of the nation), effective in 1960. . . . **William F. Quinn,** 38, was sworn in as Hawaii's 12th Governor Sept. 2 [see p. 260C3]. The **death penalty** had been abolished in Hawaii under a bill signed by outgoing Gov. Samuel Wilder King June 5. (The death penalty previously had been abolished in Minnesota, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin & Puerto Rico.) . . . **Pennsylvania's** "right-to-know" law took effect Sept. 1. Signed by Gov. George M. Leader June 21, it guaranteed newspapers access to state records and to meetings of interest to the public. . . . **Clyde M. Mills,** 56, resigned Aug. 28 (effective Sept. 30) as director of mediation activity of the Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Svc. to become Florida's State Mediation board director. . . . **Port of New York** received a record 9,386 passengers from 12 vessels Sept. 13.

FOREIGN

West Germany

Adenauer Mandate Renewed. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union party was returned to power with absolute control of the West German Bundestag (Lower House) in general elections held Sept. 15. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 293B1-294B2]

Christian Dems. won 270 seats (gain of 17) and the coalition German Party 17 (gain of 2) to give the Adenauer Govt. a 77-seat majority in the new 497 member Bundestag. Opposition Social Dem. (Socialist) Party candidates won 169 seats (gain of 16), Free Dems. 41 (gain of 6). Candidates of smaller parties & splinter groups, including the neo-Nazi German Reich Party, failed to win the 5% of the popular vote required for parliamentary representation. The West German Communist Party had been outlawed in 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 299A3]

The elections followed a 3-mo. campaign in which Adenauer pledged con-

* India hoped to borrow an additional $500 million in London, Bonn & elsewhere in the West. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) urged Sept. 15 that the Eisenhower Admin. grant the full Indian request and "come to Congress" if it could not "find the funds." At stake, he said, was the survival of a free India as a "counter-deterrent to Communist China for the allegiance of all the uncommitted peoples of Asia." It was reported that India's 1½-yr.-old 2d 5-yr. plan was faltering and that about 50 million of India's 382 million inhabitants were unemployed or under-employed. [See pp. 167E1, 164F3, 42B3, 4C3]

tinued West German participation in NATO & prosperity based on conservative economic policies. Erich Ollenhauer, Social Dem. leader, had warned that an Adenauer victory would lead to one-man, one-party rule in West Germany and perpetuate its division between the NATO & Soviet blocs. [See p. 209F2]

Final election returns, issued Sept. 16, listed 29,885,946 ballots cast by 88.234% of West Germany's 35,196,-124 registered voters. Popular vote totals were: Christian Dem. Union & Christian Social Union (CDU Bavarian affiliate)—14,998,754 (51.8%); Soc. Dem. (Socialist) Party—9,490,726 (31.75%); Free Dem. Party—2,304,-846 (7.71%); Refugee Party—1,373,-000 (4.59%); German Party—1,006,-350 (3.36%); German Reich Party—307,310 (1.05%); Federalist Union—254,070 (.85%); South Schleswig Voters Union—32,260 (.19%). [See Vol. XIII, p. 293D-E1]

Adenauer, U.S. on Result. Adenauer, 81, told Christian Dem. party workers Sept. 16 that the Bonn Govt. would give its entire "political & moral strength to supporting [NATO] under the leadership of the United States." Adenauer said that the election had brought "a consolidation & strengthening of the internal situation in Germany" & thus had strengthened the "foreign policy of the free world."

A White House statement made Sept. 16 expressed Pres. Eisenhower's "great gratification & pleasure over the overwhelming victory of his good friend" Adenauer. The State Dept. hailed Adenauer's victory Sept. 16 and said that the U.S. would "continue to support the efforts of the German people to attain the fundamental freedom to choose the form of Govt. . . . under which they wish to live.") [See p. 241G3]

(The West German Social Dem. Party had charged Aug. 26 that the Christian Dem. party was a "satellite" of the U.S.' Republican Party & Adenauer a protege of the Eisenhower Admin. It said that Bernard L. Lamb, a GOP field organizer who arrived in Bonn Aug. 24 to observe the West German campaign as a guest of the Christian Dems., had been sent to aid the Adenauer campaign. Lamb told newsmen Aug. 26 that both Bruno Heck, Christian Dem. campaign manager, & Fritz Heine, Social Dem. manager, had been GOP guests during the 1956 U.S. Presidential campaign.)

(Otto Strasser, ex-Nazi leader who returned to West Germany from Canada to form the rightist German Social Union party, was granted a non-immigration visa Sept. 13 to return to Canada. Strasser's party had presented no candidates in the elections.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 445B1]

Other Developments. The West German Bundestag passed Aug. 30 bills authorizing the Govt. to assume internal indebtedness incurred by the Weimar Republic & Nazi Reich and appropriating 5 billion Deutschemarks ($1.19 billion) for cancellation of the debts with token payments. The planned payments would reduce Germany's national debt, estimated at 800 billion Reichmarks ($320 billion) in 1939, to less than $4 billion. [See pp. 251G2, 228G1] . . . Govt. spokesmen said Aug. 20 that the West German Deutschemark, currently valued at 23.8¢ U.S., would not be revalued upward despite a "flight" to the mark from British & French currencies following devaluation of the franc. [See p. 263C1] . . . The Bonn Bundesrat (Upper House) voted unanimously July 19 to complete West German ratification of the 6-nation European common market & Euratom treaties. [See p. 228F1]

The British, French, Norwegian Danish, Greek, Belgian, Netherlands & Luxembourg Govts. were reported Aug. 6 to have rejected West German proposals for creation of a charitable fund to compensate non-German victims of Nazi persecution. The West German Govt. had agreed to aid such cases as a moral, not a legal, obligation. (A new law published by the Govt. in Bonn July 24 provided 1.5 billion Deutsche marks [$357 million] in restitution for securities, bank accounts & other movable assets confiscated by the Nazi Govt. & its organs.) [See p. 56B1] . . . The West German Fed. Supreme Court Sept. 11 sentenced Peter Friedrich Lenz, 57, to 2 yrs. imprisonment for publishing pro-Nazi literature. (5,000 Waffen SS [Elite Guard] veterans convened July 28-29 in Karlburg at a meeting sponsored by the Cooperative Mutual Aid Society of ex-Waffen SS men. Veterans of the German Condor Legion, which fought for Gen. Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War, met Aug. 21 in Bingen.) [See p. 214C2] . . . Staff Sgt. Dieter Julich, 23, was given a suspended 8-mo. prison sentence by the civilian court in Kempten, West Germany Aug. 23 after his conviction of negligent homicide in the drowning of 15 soldiers in the Iller River. Lt. Alfred Sommer & Sgt. Josef Schaeffler were acquitted on similar charges Aug. 23. [See p. 184E1] . . . The West German Defense Ministry disclosed Aug. 18 the award of 4.5 billion Deutschemarks ($1 billion) in defense contracts, more than 2/3 of them to foreign firms & Govts. The West German Bundeswehr announced July 17 that it would buy 800 U.S. M-48A-1 medium tanks to equip 2 full armored divisions. [See p. 209D2]

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Thai Army Coup. Troops led by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, 49, Thai Army Cmndr. in Chief, seized control of Thailand's Govt. and ousted Premier Pibul Songgram in a bloodless coup Sept. 17. [See p. 83E2]

Pibul, 60, a field marshal, had ruled during the Japanese occupation until unseated in 1944 by pro-Allied Pridi Phanomyong, then had returned to power in 1948 after a coup staged in 1947. He disappeared from Bangkok Sept. 17 following the coup led by Sarit—outgrowth of a dispute over Pibul's demand that several high officials sever private business connections. Gen. Phao Sriyanond, ex-commander of the 40,000-man Thai police force and regarded as Sarit's principal rival for power, left Bangkok Sept. 17 for exile in Switzerland.

Sarit's troops occupied Bangkok & military installations nearby Sept. 17 after 5,000 persons had demonstrated against Pibul Sept. 16 & invaded Govt. buildings. Adm. Yuddhasat Kosol, commander of the Thai Navy, surrendered to Sarit & was placed under arrest Sept. 17. Military radio broadcasts said: "Owing to the fact that the country is now very disorderly & tends to come close to disaster, the Army is compelled to keep peace & order for the nation's sake."

Sarit told newsmen Sept. 17 that he had ousted Pibul "in the interest of the people" but that he would have "nothing to do with politics" and that Thailand would remain pro-Western, with strong ties to SEATO, and would continue to accept U.S. military aid. Thai Army officers called at the U.S. & British Embassies Sept. 17 to assure them of Thailand's "best wishes." They told U.S. Amb.-to-Thailand Max Waldo Bishop that Thailand's "foreign policy was unchanged." [See p. 228A3]

A. U.S. State Dept. announcement said Sept. 17 that Sarit's coup was not expected to alter present good U.S.-Thai relations.

Political Developments. Sarit had moved against Premier Pibul & Gen. Phao as a result of growing tension among the Army, Govt. & police and disagreement over alleged profiteering by all 3 leaders. Following Pibul's order that all Cabt. members give up their business connections or resign their Govt. posts, Sarit had resigned Aug. 21 as Thai Defense Min., accompanied in the resignation by Lt. Gen. Thanom Kitkhachon (Dep. Defense Min.), Lt. Gen. Praphas Charusathira (Dep. Interior Min.) & Col. Vorakarn Bancha (Finance Min.).

Sarit, chairman of the Thai State Lottery Bureau & Bank of Asia, and 46 high-ranking Army officers, all appointed Natl. Assembly members, quit the Seri Mananghasila party Sept. 10 and withdrew their support from the Govt. The defections threatened Pibul's 159-seat control of the ½-royally-appointed, 320 seat Natl. Assembly. Bowing to pressure from Sarit, Gen. Phao resigned Sept. 12 as Interior Min. & Seri Mananghasila party secy.-gen. but was permitted to retain the Cabt. post briefly after his resignation Sept. 14 as Thai police dir.-gen.

Pibul fled Bangkok after rejecting demands made by Sarit & high-ranking Army officers Sept. 16 that he resign or face a parliamentary coup. Pibul, denouncing the Sarit ultimatum as "tantamount to revolution," met later Sept. 16 with King Phumiphon Aduldet & the Thai Privy Council and told newsmen that he would not resign. Pibul told a meeting of his ruling Seri Mananghasila party that he would let the Thai Natl. Assembly decide whether he would remain as premier.

Decrees issued Sept. 18 by King Phumiphon named Sarit as military governor of Bangkok until a new Thai Govt. had been selected. The king dissolved the Natl. Assembly and ordered new general elections

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 14

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,626	*$22,626	*$21,883
Currency circulation	*$31,256	*$31,145	*$30,910
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$32,065	*$32,012	*$29,355
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,135,064,008	$8,887,233,335	$9,534,130,221
England note circulation	*£1,983,782	*£1,988,928	*£1,892,965
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,051,245	5,479,185	9,835,199
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	198.81	198.08	206.09
Bond sales (par value)	$17,003,000	$12,641,500	$21,476,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.40	85.38	92.92
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	105,791	108,120	83,874
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,807,350	6,766,250	7,036,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,990,000	9,950,000	9,866,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,678	*12,147	*10,955
Carloadings (cars)	[b]648,391	745,183	679,611
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.503/8	$2.545/8	$2.615/8
Corn (bu.)	$1.565/8	$1.57	$1.911/2
Cotton (lb.)	$.3465	$.35	$.3435
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$48.50	$50.17	$58.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.32	$6.32	$6.07
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]118.1	118.3	115.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]113	134	112
Failures (Sept. 5)‡	208	262	196
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**July**	**June**	**July 1956**
Exports	*$1,690.6	*$1,786.3	*$1,639
Imports	*$1,137	*$982.6	*$1,051.6

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 4 [b] Sept. 7 [c] Aug. 31 [d] Sept. 10

U.S. personal income was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $347.3 billion during August, $342 billion during Jan.-Aug., the Commerce Dept. reported Sept. 17. [See p. 271B1] . . . **U.S. family income** reached a median (dividing point between upper & lower halves) of $4,738 in 1956, the Census Bureau reported Sept. 9. The median for city families was $5,221, for rural non-farm families $4,619, for farm families $2,371. [See p. 239A2] . . . **U.S. farm assets** totaled a record $176.8 billion, farm debt a record $19.5 billion Jan. 1, 1957, the Fed. Reserve System reported Aug. 28. [See p. 239B2] . . . **U.S. crop estimates** for 1957 by the Agri. Dept.: 12,713,000 bales of cotton (Sept. 9), 3,194,674,000 bu. of corn (Sept. 10), 923,268,000 bu. of wheat (Sept. 10). [See p. 271C1] . . . **Federal employment** (Exec. Branch) rose to an average of 2,394,099 persons during the fiscal year ended June 30 and the payroll totaled a record $11,000,474,000 to U.S. citizens, plus $215 million to foreigners not on the regular U.S. Govt. employment rolls, the Congressional Joint (Byrd) Com. on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures reported Sept. 4. [See p. 239A2] . . . **Individual savings** by Americans (except by purchase of stocks & bonds) rose by $8 billion to a record $256.4 billion during Jan.-June 1957, the Home Loan Bank Board reported Sept. 9. [See pp. 271A1, 74B2] . . . **Life insurance** benefits paid to American families during Jan.-June 1957 totaled $3,294,600,000, the Inst. of Life Insurance reported Aug. 27. [See pp. 207B3, 31E-F3] . . . **World food production** increased by 3% in 1956, the UN Food & Agri. Org. said in its annual report Sept. 16. [See Vol. XVI, p. 311E1]

U.S. scheduled airlines inaugurated Sept. 15 a $3 penalty on a passenger's failure to use an uncanceled reservation. The penalty was introduced to curb such nonfulfillment of reservations—in airline parlance, "no shows." [See p. 254B2] . . . **Zenith Radio Corp.** announced in Chicago Sept. 13 that it had reached a setlement of its $61,750,000 anti-trust suit against the Radio Corp. of Amer. & 14 foreign firms for $10 million (said to be the largest anti-trust settlement on record) and an agreement to submit 2 other Zenith suits against RCA to arbitration. Zenith officials said they had attained their objective of breaking an alleged RCA monopoly on foreign trade in electronic goods. [See Vol. XV, p. 63A1] . . . **Amoco Chemicals Corp.**, a Standard of Ind. subsidiary, announced Sept. 13 it would close its Brownsville, Tex. plant for making of gasoline from natural gas because it had proved to be uneconomical. . . . **United Mine Workers** reported Sept. 3 that its Welfare & Retirement Fund paid out $142 million in the year ended June 30, when its unspent balance totaled $145,321,221. [See Vol. XIII, p. 400F3] . . . **Howard J. Morgens**, 46, was elected Aug. 22 in Cincinnati to advance from exec. vice pres. to pres. of Proctor & Gamble to succeed Defense Secy.-designate Neil H. McElroy Oct. 1.

West Coast tuna fishing industry's agreement to halt allegedly illegal pricefixing practices and activities aimed at preventing import of Japanese tuna was reported by the Fed. Trade Com. Aug. 11. . . . **Elliott & Co.** was held by the SEC Aug. 12 to have violated regulations in not handling the sale last year of $4 million in Crowell-Collier securities as a public transaction subject to SEC jurisdiction. [See p. 101A3] . . . **Webb & Knapp** chrmn. Wm. Zeckendorf announced in New York Aug. 19 cancelation of the sale of the Chrysler & Graybar bldgs. due to disagreement over lease-back terms. [See p. 247F1]

within 90 days. Phumiphon, acting in cooperation with the Sarit military junta, named 123 new members to the disbanded assembly to fill seats vacated by massive resignations in protest against the Pibul Govt. Prince Wan Waithayakon, UN Gen. Assembly ex-pres., was named to the Natl. Assembly & retained as UN envoy.

RELIGION

Pope Pius XII said in an address to a World Union of Family Orgs. conference in Rome Sept. 16 (made public Sept. 17) that the Roman Catholic Church did "not condemn" remarriage by widowed persons but held a "predeliction for the souls who wish to remain faithful to their spouses" and, by not remarrying, "strengthen & perfect" the spiritual bonds of matrimony. The Pope said in an encyclical letter Sept. 8 (made public Sept. 11) that church agencies such as the Legion of Decency should "exercise a watchful care . . . positive action & authority" to see that radio & TV, as well as motion pictures, propagated "Christian ideas." The Pope was revealed Sept. 14 to have told delegates to a Jesuit world congregation in Rome Sept. 10 that members of the order should give up smoking, expensive trips & vacations from Jesuit houses as "superfluous things" not in keeping with their "love of poverty [&] penitence." [See pp. 263A3, 102F2, 67E1] . . . **Francis Cardinal Spellman** of N.Y. was revealed Sept. 13 to have been appointed by the Pope as first Military Vicar in the U.S. [See p. 232G2] . . . **Mrs. Glenn G. Hays** of Ransom, Kan. was elected to a 5th term as WCTU pres. at its convention in Madison, Wis. Sept. 16. The convention recommended Congressional legislation against liquor advertising via press, magazines & radio-TV. [See Vol. XVI, p. 319A3]

OBITUARIES

Adam Emory Albright, 95, children's portraitist, father of painters Ivan & Malvin Albright; Sept. 13 in Warrenville, Ill.

Gerald Matthews Balding, 54, ranking British & U.S. polo player in 1930s; Sept. 16 in London of cancer.

Dr. Walter Irvin Beam, 72, financier, asst. to Herbert Hoover in distribution of U.S. relief during post-World War I European famine; Sept. 15 in Miami, Fla.

John J. Canfield, 33, gen. mgr. Macfadden Publctns.; Sept. 16, N.Y.

Robert M. Carrier, 81, lumberman who donated $1 million to U. of Miss.; Sept 12 in Oxford, Miss.

Chi Pai-Shih, 97, Red Chinese painter known as "Chinese Gauguin"; Sept. 16 in Peiping.

Albert E. Cobo, 63, Detroit Mayor since 1949; Sept. 12 in Detroit of heart attack. (Detroit City Council pres. Louis C. Mariani, 57, became Mayor Sept. 14 until November elections.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 369A2]

John Flint Dille, 72, founder-pres. of Natl. Newspaper Syndicate, creator of comic strip "Buck Rogers"; Sept. 10 in Chicago.

Rev. Edward M. Dwyer, 51, Villanova U. Philosophy Dept. head; Sept. 10 in Villanova, Pa.

Dr. Armand Eisler, 77, ex-Austrian atty. & Govt. aide, chrmn. Amer. Assn. of Former Inmates of Concentration Camps 1943-46, uncle of Communist Gerhard Eisler; Sept. 16 in Miami, Fla.

Dr. Henry Francis Grady, 75, U.S. Amb. to India 1947, to Greece 1948-50 & to Iran 1951, Asst. State Secy. 1939-41, Amer. President Lines pres. 1941; Sept. 14 at sea enroute from Hong Kong to Kobe while on cruise. [See Vol. XV, p. 12B3]

OBITUARIES cont. p. 304A1

Continued from p. 303G2

Arthur A. Hargrave, 101, believed oldest U.S. newspaper pblshr. (of "Rockville [Ind.] Republican" since 1888); Sept. 13 in Rockville.

Lt. Gen. John A. Hulen, 86, Burlington-Rock Island R.R. chrmn. since 1954; Sept. 13 in Palacios, Tex.

James E. Lawrence, 68, ed. of "Lincoln (Neb.) Star" since 1922, adviser to FDR, Mo. Basin Survey Comm. chrmn. 1952; Sept. 16 in Lincoln.

Charles J. Leibmann, 80, ex-dir. Liebmann Breweries who headed Refugee Economic Corp. 1935-50 to resettle Jewish refugees; Sept. 15, N.Y.

José Lins do Rego, 56, Brazilian novelist; Sept. 12 in Rio de Janeiro.

Antonio Mediz Bolio, 73, Mexican writer, Senator, diplomatic aide, ex-Amb. to Brazil; Sept. 16, Mexico City.

Louis Mitchell, 71, early-day jazz musician credited with introducing jazz to England & France 1914-1916; Sept. 12 in Washington.

Clendenin James Ryan Jr., 52, financier (grandson of Thos. Fortune Ryan), New York City political reform crusader, asst. NYC Sanitation Comm. 1938-40, NYC Sanitation Comm. 1940; Sept. 12 in New York after shooting himself. (Ryan, who had been undergoing psychiatric treatment, was described as despondent over never having attained political fame.) [See Vol. X, p. 263J]

Gerald Steel, 62, mng. dir. of United Steel companies of England & India; Sept. 13 in London.

May Vokes (Mrs. Robert Lester), about 75, broadway stage comedienne of 1920s & 1930s who appeared in "The Bat," "The Tattooed Man"; Sept. 13 in Stamford, Conn.

SPORTS

Winners

Baseball: San Francisco finished in first place as the Pacific Coast League season ended Sept. 15. [See p. 296A3] . . . **Golf:** USAF Lt. Hillman Robbins, 25, of Memphis defeated Dr. Frank (Bud) Taylor of Pomona, Calif., 5 & 4, in the U.S. amateur finals in Brookline, Mass. Sept. 14 [see p. 192D2]. Sam Snead won the $40,000 Dallas (Tex.) open Sept. 16, for $8,000. He had tied the world's major-tournament record of 60 for an 18-hole round Sept. 14. [See pp. 296A3, 183F3] . . . **Horse racing:** Kerr Stable's Round Table, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $100,000 United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City (N.J.) Sept. 14. for $65,000. [See pp. 296B2. 240G1] . . . **Motorboat racing (hydroplanes):** Mel Kirts of Elkhart, Ind. won Class A, Rocky Stone of Willamina, Ore. Class C runabouts, David L. Cristner of Quincy, Ill. Class B, W. L. (Bill) Tenney of Crystal Bay, Minn. Class C and J. B. Broaddus of Lake Wales, Fla. Class F in the natl. championships at McKeesport, Pa. Sept. 15. [See Vol. XVI, p. 320B2] . . . **Tennis:** Sven Davidson of Sweden won men's singles, Shirley Bloomer of England women's singles, Luis Ayala of Chile & Budge Patty of Los Angeles & Paris men's doubles in the Toronto intl. tourney Sept. 15. Miss Bloomer & Mrs. Sarah Mae Turber of Evansville, Ind. won women's doubles Sept. 14. [See p. 296E2] . . . **Water skiing:** the U.S. won the team title, Joe Cash of Sarasota, Fla. the overall men's title, Marina Doria of Geneva, Switz. the women's title in the intl. championship tourney Sept. 13-15 in Winter Haven, Fla. . . . **Yachting:** George O'Day, 34, of Dover, Mass. won the N. Amer. senior sailing title Sept. 13 at Marblehead, Mass. [See p. 296D3]

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Los Angeles City Council voted by 11-3 Sept. 16 to offer the Brooklyn Dodgers the 300-acre Chavez Ravine ballpark site (including 50% of mineral & oil rights) & $2 million worth of leveling work in exchange for Wrigley Field & a $500,000 public recreational development in Chavez Ravine. [See pp. 175C2, 272C2] . . . **Army-Tulane** football game, scheduled for Nov. 16, was shifted from New Orleans to West Point, N.Y. by mutual egreement Sept. 16 because racial segregation of spectators in Army's seating section would be required under Louisiana law. [See Vol. XVI, p. 438B-D1; XV, 404B-C1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 11 persons were killed & 13 survived with injuries when a Northeast Airlines DC-3 crashed into a swamp while attempting an instrument landing Sept. 15 at New Bedford, Mass. [See p. 44C3] . . . 11 persons were killed in the crash of a Servicio Aereo Hondureno airliner Aug. 29 near Juticalpa, Honduras. . . . 54 persons were drowned when a flood engulfed 4 trucks Sept. 14 near Tabhiz, Iran. [See p. 144B3] . . . 23 of 49 persons aboard a ferryboat were drowned when it capsized Sept. 8 off Wando I., South Korea. [See p. 264C2] . . . 15 persons were killed & 23 injured in a train wreck Sept. 11 near Olomouc, Czech. . . . 14 Arab children were killed Sept. 17 when they exploded an artillery shell buried in a field near Jerusalem since the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. . . . Supt. W. H. Sallee, 55, of the Utica, Kan. schools died of accidental strangulation Sept. 16 while playing the part of a man being hanged during an annual initiation of high school freshmen by seniors. . . . 23 persons died when the Paris-Nimes Express was derailed Sept. 7 in Nozières, France. . . . 16 persons were killed when a bus plunged over a cliff Sept. 9 near Bucaramanga, Colombia. . . . Survival of 3 USAF men who bailed out of a B-66 jet bomber that exploded while traveling at the speed of sound was described as a "miracle" Sept. 4 at Ellington AF Base, Houston, Tex. Lt. David E. Moore, 25, Sgt. Robt. J. Newlen & Capt. Arthur J. Manzo were ejected automatically from the plane Sept. 3 as it flew 500 mph. through a hailstorm at 30,000 ft.

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Rishikesh Shaha, 35, UN delegate from Nepal, was robbed of $95 & a watch and beaten & wounded slightly with a knife by 2 muggers in Central Park, N.Y. Sept. 17. . . . **U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren** took a lecture course on traditional Jewish judicial decisions under Talmudic law at Jewish Theological Seminary in New York Sept. 13-15. [See pp. 231G1, 229C3, 197F1] . . . **Truman Library** museum in Independence, Mo. was opened to the public Sept. 16. [See p. 231F1] . . . **U.S. population** Aug. 1 totaled 171,510,000 (168,671,000 civilian, 903,000 in military forces overseas) for an increase of 3,060,000 the past year, the Census Bureau estimated Sept. 17. [See p. 60C3] . . . **Ex-Mass. Gov. James M. Curley,** 82, was sworn in Sept. 5 in Boston as a member of the Mass. Labor Relations Comm. at $7,500 a year. [See Vol. XII, p. 297M]

Married: Assoc. Justice Hugo L. Black, 71, of the U.S. Supreme Court, a widower, to his secy., Elizabeth Seay (ex-Mrs. Fred E.) DeMeritte, 49, of Fairfield, Ala., a divorcee; Sept. 11 in Alexandria, Va. [See Vol. XI, p. 399K] . . . Anthony Drexel Duke, tobacco heir & boys' welfare leader, and Diane M. Douglas, N.Y. socialite post-debutante; Sept. 13 in New York. He had been divorced Sept. 6 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. by his 2d wife, Elizabeth Ordway Duke.

Engaged: King Faisal II of Iraq, 22, & Princess Fazilet, 16, of Paris, daughter of Prince Mehmet Ali Ibrahim II of Egypt & granddaughter of Prince Omer Farouk, pretender to the Ottoman (Turkish) throne; announced Sept. 15 in Baghdad.

Birthdays: Artist Grandma (Anna Mary Robertson) Moses of Eagle Bridge, N.Y. was 97 Sept. 7. . . . Alfred M. Landon of Topeka, Kan., GOP 1936 Presidential nominee, was 70 Sept. 9.

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NEW BOOKS

Angel. By Elizabeth Taylor. Satirical novel about romantic, Edwardian woman novelist. Sept. 9. (Viking, 252 pp., $3.50)*

Any Number Can Play. By Clifton Fadiman. Essays on English usage, puns, exurbanites, happiness. Sept. 5. (World, 404 pp., $5)†

The Battle of Cassino. By Fred Majdalany. British infantry officer's account of 5-mo. World War II battle; heavily critical of U.S. Gen. Mark Clark's strategy. Sept. 9. (Houghton-Mifflin, 309 pp., $4)†

The Deep South Says "Never." By John Bartlow Martin. Journalist's 6-mo. investigation indicates that hopes for integration in S. Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi & Alabama are almost non-existent. Aug. 19. (Ballentine, 181 pp., $2.50)†

The Dog Who Wouldn't Be. By Farley Mowat. Canadian's reminiscences about childhood, father, trick-performing dog. Aug. 14. (Atlantic: Little, Brown, 238 pp., $3.95)†

Drive. By Col. Charles Codman. Gen. George S. Patton's aide-de-camp depicts World War II general as compassionate man who genuinely loved war. Sept. 5. (Atlantic: Little, Brown, 335 pp., $5)†

Islam Inflamed: A Middle East Picture. By James Morris. English journalist sees Arab world waking from medievalism into hatred for Israel, distrust of U.S., Britain. Sept. 6. (Pantheon, 326 pp., $5)†

On the Road. By Jack Kerouac. Young writer of post-World War II's lost generation takes to road to find some kind of belief. Sept. 5. (Viking, 310 pp., $3.95)*

Opus Posthumous. By Wallace Stevens. Poems & plays by late insurance man-poet. Aug. 19. (Knopf, 301 pp., $6.75)† [See Vol. XV, p. 259G3]

The Reformation: A History of European Civilization from Wyclif to Calvin: 1300-1564. Vol. VI of "The Story of Civilization." By Will Durant. Sept. 16. (Simon & Schuster, 1,025 pp., $7.50)†